Bellefonte Patriot.

BELLEFONTE, CENTRE COUNTY, PENNSYLVANIA, PRINTED BY W. BRINDLE.

Vol. II. *SATURDAY EVENING, October* 16, 1819. No. 23.

Rye Coffee

Sawdust used as powder

CONDITIONS.

The price of this paper is *two dollars and fifty cents* per annum—but if paid half yearly in advance, two dollars only will be charged.

Advertisements, making no more in length then breadth, will be inserted three times for one dollar; and for every subsequent continuance twenty-five cents.—Those of greater length in proportion.—Rule or figure work double those rates.

No subscription will be received for less than one year; nor any paper discontinued until all arrearages are paid.

If the subscriber does not request a discontinuance of his paper, at the end of the year, it will be considered as a new engagement; and the paper forwarded accordingly.

Subscribers who have their papers carried by the mail, must be liable for the postage.

Letters addressed to the editor must be post paid.

ON NEWSPAPERS.

This folio of four pages, happy work!
Which not even critics criticise; that holds
Inquisitive attention———————
What is it but a map of busy life;
Its fluctuations, and its vast concerns!

Cowper's Task, b 4.

The origin of newspapers is of very ancient date. We can trace something like their institution in the mangled remains of early Roman antiquities. This institution however was very imperfect in comparison to that of modern times; the Roman Gazetts contained nothing more than the records of public transactions and public events, and were of course extremely rare.

There is hardly any other institution in civilized nations which can claim pre-eminence over newspapers, when they are properly conducted. They diffuse over the nation a general knowledge of its political state; and this knowledge will in general be very accurate; for if one give an incorrect statement, another newspaper will shame it into a sense of its most important duty, which is impartial veracity. A man who is most occupied in business, as well as the most indolent reader, who never took up a book since he escaped from the eye of his preceptor, is never deterred from reading the paper. The subjects of ordinary conversation are frequently drawn from it, and every one feels ashamed to be ignorant on common topics. What a fund of entertainment do not the newspapers afford to the inhabitants of the country. When the papers arrive, expectation and interest are on the wing. Discussions are discussed over again, opinions canvassed and rejected or approved: and a thousand collateral reflections introduced, The affairs of the most distant parts of the nation and events which happened only a few days ago, are universally known, and commented on with that freedom of which a rational being should never be divested. The paper takes its rounds. The aged will read and discuss every thing that relates to solid ancient subjects; the young will relish anecdotes and real or attempted wit,—The farmer will accurately examine the state of domestic and foreign markets, and with an oracular visage emit shrewd prophesies concerning the ensuing year. The soldier will devour every thing that regards foreign war, and embracing one side of contending parties relate to his hearers how battles were lost and won, discant on the misarrangement of the troops that were vanquished, and demonstrate how they might have turned the scale of victory.

Of what a source of amusement were the ancients deprived! When Cæsar was fighting in Gaul twenty or thirty days were necessary to convey the news of victory, and more of a defeat, to the seat of empire. And even then much time elasped before the people were accurately informed. And of what source of amusement are not we to be deprived! For, what an accurate knowledge should we not have had of the history of past ages, now buried in oblivion forever, if newspapers had not been introduced?

This institution, I fear not to assert, is in its most perfect state in this country. I have often wondered at the conduct of the British Government on this subject. The diffusion of knowledge is certainly one of the first objects which an enlightened government ought to have in view. And yet Great Britain by laying a heavy stamp duty on papers, so that few can purchase them evidently counteracts this diffusion. This is not the case here, and I hope never will be. It is an indelible stain on any government. But this is a still less grievous evil than the tyranny of the press, which in a greater or less degree exists in the continental nations. Where there is not the liberty of the press, the people must always be held in intellectual thraldom.—A newspaper will then inform the truth which they must believe, are only truths, because the government wishes them to be so, and are strictly forbidden to believe any other thing, than that, which has received the stamp of governmental approbation. Liberty of the press is the first and the most holy of our civil rights. Without it what are we? The dupes of tyranny and bigotry: without it, all the noble qualities of nature are Plighted; without it even freedom herself becomes a dangerous light like the fire that is kindled on the ocean rock, to warn the seafaring man, that its approach is peril and its contact destruction.

From the number of newspapers in our country, we may form an accurate idea of the literary information of the people.—There are far more newspapers in the U. States than in any country under heaven of equal population, I was astonished the other day at reading an account of their number in the National Intelligencer—and they increase by several hundred every year.

AN OBSERVER.

A correct definition of man has been a desideratum for some thousands of years; it appears to have been involved in as much doubt as that of the soul. He is distinguished by some philosophers as "being a reasoning animal, and capable of forming syllogisms," this however did not appear to be a sufficiently distinctive mark, as it is shrewdly suspected that dogs and elephants have sometimes been detected in forming plans, and of being able consequently of comprehending the principles of major, minor, and consequence, he has again been called an "imitative being;" but as the monkey tribe have some pretensions to this characteristic, it seems generally to be given up. Plato called him a "two legged animal without feathers;" Diogenes destroyed this definition by depriving a cock of its feathers and throwing it into the midst of the disciples, whilst the learned philosopher was in the middle of a lecture. We are led to believe that we have probably discovered a more correct definition than has ever yet entered the head of a philosopher; we would emphatically call man an electioneering animal;" this appelation conveys an idea of qualities which we conceive no brute animal can possibly lay claim to; the fondling of a dog has sometimes shaken our position a little: but when we consider that his caresses are always sincere, our doubts are removed; late circumstances have convinced us that he talents of electioneering are peculiar to man, and that in future he ought to be distinguished as an "electioneering animal."

Pittsburgh paper.

Cure for the Dysentary.—William Findley, Esq of Westmoreland county recommends *from experience*, any common purge, such as salts, jalep, or rheubarb, as an effectual cure for the Dysentary. When prepared medicine cannot be procured, the white-walnut bark boiled down to a consistency to make pills, will answer as well as any other purgative. From the numerous instances Mr. Findley recites, in which this remedy has been successful we cannot doubt that it is the most efficacious and easy cure for this afflicting disease that has hitherto been discovered.

From the Democratic Press.

MR. BINNS—Though it is very well known in this city and vicinity that RYE is an excellent substitute for Coffee it may not be generally known and I wish it made as public as possible, since both *health and economy* are alike interested in the substitute being adopted. The Rye should be prepared by one quarter of an hours boiling—then dried and roasted—*not burnt*. Coffee is very apt to injure the head, causing a vertigo, in consequence of which, two of my family were obliged to relinquish the use of it, near two years since. Rye has no injurious quality. A family of 8 persons will use 2½ lbs. coffee a week, at breakfast alone; this at 30 cents per lb. gives 75 cents per week, or 39 dollars per ann. Rye is 80 cents per bushel, or two and a half cents per quart; 3 pints will serve the same family for a week, leaving a balance of 71 cents per week, or 36 dollars 92 cents per year, in favor of the Rye! Let us carry the calculation farther, and suppose there are 1,250,000 families in the United States, each of whom would save half the above sum, or 19 dollars yearly, by the use of Rye instead of Coffee, (which calculation would be considerably within bounds,) we shall have a clear gain to the people of the United States of 23,750,000 dollars per ann. The best judges will be deceived by taking the Rye for Coffee, if properly made. After this who will have the effrontery to complain of hard times and continue the use of Coffee in his family? Were Congress to lay a heavy duty on the article of Coffee, as well as many articles of manufactured goods, it would tend greatly to benefit the country.

L.

Gibraltar July 2.

The disputes between the British officers and those of the American, squadron have been amicably adjusted. Notwithstanding however, all the precautions and rigid orders, as well on the part of gen Don as the American commodore, a second meeting was arranged and took place at the Pulmone, a short distance from Algesiras, between capt. Johntson, of the 64th regiment, and lieut. Stockton, of the Erie. Capt Girdlestone was the friend of capt. Johnstone, and Mr. Bourne, purser of the Erie, the friend of Mr. Stockton. Some disagreement took place as to the mode of firing, which produced an animated discussion among the parties, but fortunately capt. Girdlestone succeeded in making the combatants sensible that they had on a previous occasion sufficiently demonstrated their courage, and done all that was necessary on the point of honor, consequently there existed no necessity at that moment for a sanguinary contest, and he therefore proposed that in place of continuing the discussion as to the mode of firing, they should discuss the causes of the dispute, and endeavor to settle it in an amicable as well as honorable manner. Mr. Bourne assented to the proposal, and finally capt Girdlestone convinced his friend capt. Johnstone of the propriety of his making an apology, which being made, the parties shook hands, and thus has terminated an affair which has excited here no common anxiety, because from the well known characters of all the individuals concerned, a fatal result was generally anticipated: and perhaps it was entirely owing to the intervention of capt. Girdlestone that the affair was thus arranged. This proves how much depends on the conduct of seconds on those occasions because had capt. G. been governed by the ordinary rules among duelists, he would have considered it too late to attempt accommodation after the parties had got to the ground of combat.

A curious circumstance arose out of this affair. The American Officers, fearing some interruption on the part of the Spanish Authorities, caused a boat's crew, well armed to attend them to the place of meeting. A Spanish guard immediately appeared, threatening to seize all the parties. The sailors rushed on the guard, took away their arms, and kept them under an arrest until the whole business was closed.

The Governor of Algesiras, it appears, is in a great rage at the conduct of his guard and much exasperated against the Americans for having committed, what he calls, an unpardonable insult to the Government of Spain. The plain matter of fact, however, is that we all laugh at the affair, and consider it merely a very natural frolic for sailors to perform.

Latest from England.—By the Hibernia and John Dickinson, Irish Papers, containing London dates of the 19th of August are received, by which it appears that the Reformers were flying from Manchester to their homes with all possible speed. One account says all the roads leading from this town to Ashton. Stockton, Cheadle, Stratford, Liverpool, Rochdale, Oldham, Bury, Bolton, &c. are covered with wounded stragglers, who have not yet been able to reach their homes after the events of Monday. There are seventeen wounded persons along the Stockport road, thirteen or fourteen on the Ashford road; at least twenty are on the Oldham; seven or eight on the Rochdale; besides several others on the roads to Liverpool &c. One woman died last night at Eccles, of the wounds she received.—Seven persons in all are said to be dead. Mr. Hulme is not dead, as at first reported.

The events of the meeting had caused a very great sensation in London.

Lieutenant Varnhagen, a German, has discovered that sawdust, particularly of soft wood mixed with gunpowder, in equal parts has thrice the strength of powder alone, when used in blowing rocks.

From the National Advocate.

Domestic Economy.—There are moments when serious reflection is a luxury—when the gay and elastic spirits, the sportive fancy, the lively and exuberant imagination, delights to dwell on pensive subjects—when the eye pierces the mind and the soul holds communion with the heart: then the frail tenure of existence, the helpless condition, the dependent state of man, are seen and felt—then the monarch, the leader, and all those "dressed in brief authority," shrink into equal stations, and are sensible that affliction and death reaches alike the sovereign and the peasant.—Whenever such feelings steal o'er my mind, I do not wish to check them: they "come like shadows," and leave a soft yet melancholy trace behind, which tempers that lively disposition which should be judiciously controlled, not effectually destroyed. Under the influence of such sober feelings, I was seated at my window last Sunday and contemplated the concourse of people which in every direction, was passing to the several places of religious worship, as the bells, "their iron tongues and brazen mouths," called them to the fulfillment of their sacred duty. What a noble and illustrious institution is that of Sabbath! Millions of beings scattered over the globe; shunning, at the same moment, the allurements of pleasure, the avidity of gain, the habit of labor, and uniting in returning thanks to the Disposer of all good for his manifold blessings, and his paternal protection. On this day, man disincumbers himself of care: all temporal concerns are forgotten—all vexatious crosses are no longer remembered: his wearied limbs find repose, and all is sunshine around him. He who does not, at proper times commune with his God, loses a great temporal luxury and hazards his eternal happiness. You may be free in your religous opinions, indifferent as to the strict performance of its duties—you may philosophize on its mysteries, and coldly comply for form sake, with what morality requires: but there is more than form or fashion, or sentiment which God requires of his creatures; and there are times when the most free and indifferent calls upon him for protection and support. We may partly judge, from common relations in life, how pleasing it is to be sincerely and truly pious in our orisons. We hail the friend who has served us with gratitude—we gaze upon our companion in life with affection—we feel towards children and relations the sentiments of love and kindness: but how strongly combined should all those feelings be when addressing the fountain of life—the disposer of good—the merciful, indulgent and omnipotent God. Not with the shouts of fanaticism, or the fretful menaces of temporal authority—not as dealing damnation to one sect and blessings to others—not as crushing one portion of his creation and elevating another: but as a just and righteous God whom you fear to offend—whom you approach with the confidence of a pure heart—whom you call upon for salvation and blessings with that freedom which arises from an unsullied conscience. This is indeed a luxury; and those in the gay throng, who think only of dress fashion, and of folly instead of encouraging and maturing pious reflections, while in a place of worship, loses sight of the great object and end of religion. There is nothing in religion which is repulsive to human nature; it is alike foreign from the gloomy air of the monastry or the fastideous injunctions of the bigot: religion is ever cheerful in its purity, and there is nothing appalling in its sacred character. Should we not then encourage it? Should we wait until the hour of tribulation arrives? should we forget our God until affliction warns us of our helpless condition?—No—In our prosperity, let us be graceful—in our adversity, resigned: gratefully receiving the good and ill with which our lives are chequered.

These sentiments were awakened by the sight of a crowded population hastening to church on Sunday. I followed in imagination, the various sects, having one object in view—I listened to the prayer of the pious prelate—I dwelt with pleasure on the discourse of the able Theologian—I saw the Priest heave high in air and marked the curling smoke of Frankincense hovering over the alter: the full swell of the deep toned organ, reverbating through the petted roof, burst on the ear—the hymn of the choristers floated through the aisles, and even the angels and cherubims joined their voices in sacred harmony of praise and devotion, while, with one voice, the multitude cried aloud, "Our Father which art in heaven, *hallowed* be thy name."

HOWARD.

From the Western Spy.

About the year 1792 or 3 the price of wheat rose from 75 cents to a dollar, or a little over. It was then that the farmers, for the first time after the revolution, began to grow rich. They poured in their produce to market, and enlarged their calculations to raise more. Still the price of produce continued to increase. But no sooner did they find a little money in their pockets, than most of them began to despise their substantial homemade coats, manufactured by their wives and families, the tow cloths, the linnens and the flannels, &c. made under their own roofs. They must have your nice sleek and glossy superfine broadcloths for themselves and sons, and the like quality of calicoes, chintzes, muslins, silks &c. for their wives and daughters. The poor vied with the rich in expensive dressing. For said one of them to me, I think my family is as good as Squire——'s or Col.——'s and I don't know why I an't myself; so I'll dress as well as they: I must or be nothing tho't on. We are in a free country; and I work as hard as they. People thus bedizzen'd and tricket out in gewgaws, as was natural enough, despised likewise their old fashioned and homely dwellings which had given them shelter in the days of their poverty tho' greatest independence. In this too the poor and middling sort vied with squires and judges, and colonels, and generals, and for ought I know, with the governors too. Most people now become embarrassed by the building of fine houses and expensive living; but the sudden and to many, unexpected fall in the prices of produce brought on the crisis. Wheat fell from two dollars and a half to one and a quarter; many were ruined by it, and many more were obliged to borrow in order to gain some relief from the difficulties into which their own miserable extravagance had placed them. But from whence could money be obtained to supply such universal want? The banks were the chief reliance. The banks, which, which had till then been no more than temporary aids to commerce, and were to appearance honestly fulfilling every purpose for which they had been created, become the puddles in which the *Farmers* and *Mechanics* were to wash away their pecuniary sins; accordingly the capitals of many of the old banks were enlarged, and the paper vastly increased in quantity. New banks were erected with popular names; as Farmers' bank, Mechanic's bank, Farmers and Mechanics bank &c. But all would not do, for it was soon evident that no monied man would lend money while he could lay it out to greater advantage in another way; usury was the consequence and few of the borrowers found any other relief than a short delay of their ruin.

LAUNCELOT WRONGHEAD.

Some persons appear to be delighted at the prospect of the success of the band of adventurers who have gone over into the Province of Texes in hostile array; considering them as pioneers to the Gold and Silver mines of Mexico. Were this to be the certain result of their enterprize, it would not recommend it to our favor.—There is within the present limits of the United States soil to produce all the means of subsistence and clothing; and in our hills and mountains are enough for making all the implements of agriculture, commerce, and manufactures, We want not the mines of Mexico. We had much rather purchase their products, with the fruits of the more gainful and less laborious occupations of our people, and by this intercourse afford new employment to our navigation. As for territory we have enough, if not to spare in that direction: and we believe it would be fortunate for us if an impassible barrier could be erected on the line of demarcation established by the Treaty recently concluded (we wish we could say ratified) with Spain.

Nat Int.

A Dublin paper of July last contains a speech of Mr. Coppinger on Catholic emancipation, at a late general aggregate meeting in Ireland, wherein he says:—"Will the enemies of conciliation never reflect on the mischievous consequences of perpetuating religious discord and disunion? Will they still persevere in outraging the feelings of a brave and gallant people? Will they never learn to cultivate peace and harmony? Do they want an example of the blessings of toleration? Let them look at America—that highly spirited and enlightened nation; renowned in arts, arms and commerce; whose fame is spread in every quarter of the globe; whose hospitable shores, ever ready to receive the persecuted and oppressed, afford a sure asylum to the ill fated victims of despotism! let them look at America, and say, to what is her present greatness and renown to be attributed, but to the happy constitution which she enjoys; a constitution which, instead of making religion serve as a pretext for prosecution; instead of upholding revolting tests and declarations, grants unbounded liberty of conscience to all, and knows no other distinctions but those which merit and patriotism ensure."

President Boyer of Hayti, has presented 500*l.* sterling to the Wesleyan Methodist Missionary Society. Such an example of munificence in a son of Africa deserves the imitation of Princes in more favored nations.

The Patriot.

"To speak his thoughts, is every freeman's right."

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 16.

OFFICIAL ELECTION RETURNS

OF CENTRE COUNTY.

Senator,	
John M'Meens	828
William Wilson	403
Assembly,	
William Smyth	549
Patrick Cambridge	510
John Patton	163
Coroner,	
James M'Gee	591
Joseph Updegraff	450
Jacob Bollinger	393
John Bailey	251
Commissioner,	
Matthew Allison	699
James Forster	494
Auditor,	
William Kerr	1045

CLEARFIELD COUNTY

Senator,	
John M'Meens	65
William Wilson	103
Assembly,	
William Smyth	121
Patrick Cambridge	42
John Patton	3
Coroner,	
James M'Gee	45
Joseph Updegraff	102
Jacob Bollinger	03
John Bailey	16
Commissioner,	
G. Bell,	72
Alexander Reed	65
William Cree,	34
Auditor,	
Libeous Luther	109

The following are the returns for Senator, so far as received, from Lycoming county.

	M'Meens.	Wilson.—
Muncy,	206	234
Williamsport,	205	281
Jersey-Shore,	158	180
Dunnsburg,	65	66
	634	761

Appointment by the Governor.

Lansing Wetmore, Prothonotary, Register and Recorder, and Clerk of the several courts in the county of Warren, lately organized for judicial purposes.

The President of the United States has returned to the seat of government, from his farm in Virginia. The heads of departments are to assemble about the 25th of October.

Military Bounty Lands.—An agent who advertises to transact business relative to lands in the states of Illinois and Missouri, gives the following information, which may possibly be interesting to some of our readers, viz.

"Deeds for lands in Illinois must be recorded within *twelve* months, and in the Missouri within *three* months after execution in the counties where the lands lie.

"Lands upon which the taxes are not paid, prior to the *first of October* in the Illinois, are subject to *treble taxes* and sale. Those in Missouri, if not paid by the *first of November*, are liable to be sold."

From Spain—The Latest.—By the arrival of the Fanny, we have accounts from Cadiz to the 28th August, at which time it was not known that the Florida Treaty was ratified by the king Ferdinand. The six months allowed for its ratification by the Spanish government, it will be recollected, expired on the 26th August. It was very sickly at Cadiz, when the Fanny sailed.

Phil. Gaz.

Letters from Cadiz, dated 28th August, represent, that the yellow fever had broken out at Islay, a large town, about 8 miles from Cadiz, and that apprehensions were entertained of its reaching Cadiz.—The inhabitants were generally removing, and all business was at a stand. Numerous bodies of troops were in the neigborhood of Cadiz, and it was supposed they would be embarked from some other point. Nothing is said of the treaty in these letters.

Other letters from Cadiz state, that the merchants of that place were debarred making shipments in American vessels on account of the uncertainty of the treaty being ratified. *ibid.*

It is said that brevet major general E W. Ripley has tendered to the government the resignation of his commission of a brigadier general in the army of the United States, with the intention of devoting his attention to civil pursuits. *Nat. Intel.*

The Steam Ship Savannah, on her passage from Liverpool to St. Petersburgh, passed Elsineur August 13.

It is reported says the Boston Palladium, that a duel was fought between a lieutenant of the navy and a lieutenant of marines, in which one was killed, or badly wounded and the other unhurt.

We learn from Springfield, Clarke county, (Ohio) that a Silver Mine, has been discovered in the neighborhood of Mechanicksburg, in that state. The proprietor is said to be a poor man, and made the discovery by digging a well on his premises. The ore is represented as pure, and the quantity great.

In the ship Ann, Crocker, which sailed this forenoon for Liverpool, went one hundred passengers, all foreigners, who had recently emigrated to this country, but unable to find employment, are returning to their native homes.

Sailed the ship Hector, Gillender, for Liverpool, In her went passengers, Mr. Wm. Cobbet and family. *N. Y. paper.*

Copy of a letter from a gentleman in Chilicothe Ohio, to his friend in Baltimore dated September 17, 1819.

"DEAR SIR.—The law of this state against the United States Bank, in this town, was carried into strict execution today. A person deputized by the auditor entered the branch and demanded the tax of fifty thousand dollars—which sum being refused he proceeded to the vault, and swept all that could be found, and had it taken off and deposited in the Bank of Chilicothe. The Circuit Court which had been sitting and adjourned last evening, had granted an injunction. The Branch Bank, it is probable, will be shut up for a time."

The officer who executed the law of the state of Ohio on the Branch Bank, took from its vaults 20,000 dollars in specie, and 80,000 dollars in notes. Finding that he had carried away more than was required by the law under which he acted, he returned to the bank and tendered the surplus, which was refused. The bank immediately served upon him a writ of injunction to *stay waste*, that is, that the money should not be disposed of so that the branch, in case of recovery at law, could not be remunerated.

We understand that the whole of the circumstances of this extraordinary proceeding have been laid before the President of the United States. *Phil. Gaz.*

DARING ROBBERY.

A robbery of the most daring nature was committed on Sunday last in Bedford county. A M'Farland a merchant of Pittsburg on his road to Philadelphia, was stopped by David Lewis, the celebrated counterfeiter, and two other villians, and robbed of $1500. They took Mr. M'Farland into the woods and detained him from nine o'clock in the morning till 4 in the afternoon. It is said Lewis's associates wished to kill M'Farland, but by Lewis's interference they were prevented. The alarm was immediately raised and several gentlemen went in pursuit and last night the villians were caught at a house about two miles below this town, and this morning sent off under a strong guard for Bedford. Nearly all the money has been given up.

An instance of the daring disposition of Lewis came within our own observation. Last night, while surrounded by a number of persons, he by some means got a loaded pistol which was lying in the room, and unobserved got to the outer door when he called aloud and sprang off. The house was quickly cleared, and he was caught—He snapped his pistol in the face of his pursuers, and when caught and overpowered he cocked and snapped again. Very fortunately the pistol missed fire.

Juniata Gaz.

Wonderful story.—The following extract of a letter is copied from the Quebec Gazette of the 23d of Sept. The same contains an advertisement, stating, that the two extraordinary eggs (mentioned in the letter) had been brought to Quebec, and were to be exhibited at the Union Hotel on the following day from 10 o'clock until 4. Price of admission, half a dollar.

WONDERFUL EGGS.

Extract of a letter from River Ouelle, dated 18th Sept.

In the afternoon of the 12th of August last, a young girl, 11 years old, named Marie Danjou, being employed in feeding the poultry belonging to Henry Boucher, of the parish of River Ouelle, with whom she lives, noticed the Cock ill treating one of the hens, and gave him a kick, having at the same time in her hand a stick to keep him off. At this moment another of the hens (which she calls Huppe for each of them has a name,) seemed to take part with the Cock, flew furiously on the back of the

back of the young girl. She mentioned the circumstance to the people of the house a few minutes after. It must be observed that she wore that day, a comb in her hair, and had on a blue and white calicoe gown, with rather a yellow tinge, and torn at the skirt.

The next day about three o'clock, in the afternoon, the brother of the young girl Martial Danjou, aged 10 years, having gone to examine the hens nests, and bring in the eggs, found the hen called Huppe, on the nest. As soon as she had left it, he took the egg which she had laid, on which he observed with much surprise, a figure of his sister and the cock. She is drawn in the attitude and dress of the moment: her comb in her hair, her yellowish blue gown torn in the skirt, the stick in her hand her foot raised under the tail of the cock, & her head turned towards the hen, who had flown at her from behind.

This day the 18th of Sept. about 2 o'clock in the afternoon, the young girl found in the same nest, another egg, on which there are figured two small animals, I take the smallest to be a mouse or rat, and the other a cat. Henry Boucher takes the smallest to be a figure of his small dog, the other the cock.

The proprietor of these extraordinary eggs is going to Quebec, where he intends shewing them to the curious.

Georgetown (Demarara) Aug. 13.—We had two distinct shocks of an earthquake here yesterday morning, a little after two o'clock, the one following the other in quick succession. The tremulous motion was not particularly violent, however, and no casualties have occurred. The weather had been oppressively hot for some days previous—and so calm that a mass of vapours had collected and formed dark electrical clouds, which at intervals, illuminated the whole horizon—and led to a good deal of thunder in the morning. The atmosphere is yet more than usually sultry.

Trenton (N. J.) Sept. 27.—We understand that four hundred dollars in notes have been recently found on one of the Mail-Robbers, carefully sewed up in his coat, which he had been permitted to wear on Sundays; being a part of the booty taken from the mail which they plundered. About seventeen thousand dollars sent by that mail, are said to be yet missing.

Buffalo Sept. 14.

WHEAT.—Considerable quantities of Wheat, of the first quality, were sold at Fredonia, Chautanque county, during the past week at *thirty seven and a half cents per bushel*; and the Gazette states that it did not meet a ready sale, even at that price.

Frigate Congress.

Norfolk (Vir.) Sept. 21.—A letter received in town from an officer of this ship dated 28th May, then in lat 6, 15, N. long. 23, 26 W. Between the time of her departure from this port and that date, nothing had occurred worthy of remark—The crew were very healthy.

A letter from St. Augustine E. F. dated Aug 31, to a gentleman in Savannah, has the following paragraph:

"The Governor received, on Saturday last, despatches from Madrid; Captain Ross, commander of the Charleston Cutter came on shore with them. The reason of the delay of the ratification of the Treaty was, that Don Onis had not arrived; but, as soon as he arrived, the ratification would take place."

The Comet—We have had a narrow escape! The earth was, on the 26th of June, *in the direction of the tail of the comet.* This wandering star, our globe and the sun were then on the same line, and M. Olbers, a celebrated astronomer of Bremen, observed the passage of the comet over the sun's disc. The nucleus of the comet entered by the southern extremity, at 22 minutes after five o'clock, real time, and came out by the northern extremity at 21 minutes after 9 o'clock. During this passage, the comet was seven millions of German miles from the sun, and fourteen millions from our planet.

Journal des Debats.

From our squadron in the Mediterranean.

We are at length in possession of something that may be relied on with regard to the unfortunate differences existing among the officers of our squadron in the Mediterranean. After having fought themselves into a reputation for bravery and skill throughout the whole world, it is to be lamented, that in a state of peace, they should not be equally anxious to acquire as high a character for strict dicipline and subordination.

Lancaster, Pa. Sept. 30.

The night before last, a Cat fish was caught in the Conestoga, by Mr. John Yost of this city, measuring 19 inches in length twelve in circumference, and five between the eyes; and weighed four and a half pounds.

EQUINOX.

On Wednesday (this) evening, 11 15 minutes past 10 o'clock, the centre of the *Sun* will be in the equator: it will then be vertical to a point in longitude 153 45 west of the Capitol. To an eye at the North Pole, his centre will appear in the south point of the horizon *descending*, to an eye at the South pole, the suns centre will appear in the north point of the horizon *ascending*—beginning a day of six months for the South Pole, and a night of the same length for the North Pole. *Nat. Int.*

THE MEMBERS OF THE BELLEFONTE SABBATH DAY SCHOOL ASSOCIATION

Will please to meet at the Register's Office on Monday the 18th inst. at 4 o clock afternoon, for the purpose of choosing a superintendant. Those subscribers who have not paid up their subscription will please to do so, as it is expected that an opportunity will offer soon to send to Philadelphia for Books for the use of the school, which are greatly wanted, and it is very desirable that the money may be such, if possible it can be had, that it will pass there without a discount. Those who have not yet subscribed, and who may feel a disposition to contribute their mite in aid of this most useful institution, will be cordially welcomed as members, and their offerings thankfully received and recorded as a lasting memorial of their munificence; so that in future times the rising generation may know who were their benefactors and with grateful hearts embalm their memory with benedictions.

By order of the President,
Wm. PETRIKIN *Sec'y*

Bellefonte October 12, 1819.

By order of the Orphans' Court of Centre County, *WILL BE SOLD,*

AT public vendue in the Borough of Bellefonte, on Saturday the 13th day of November next, a certain tract of

LAND

situate lying and being in the township of Lawrence, in the county of Clearfield, containing

600 Acres,

more or less, adjoining lands of Martin Hoover, David Ligget, and the Susquehanna river, and about two miles from the County town of Clearfield county, late the estate of Frederick Henny, deceased. There are on the premises a square log dwelling house well finished; a grist and saw mill, in good order; a young orchard consisting of about 150 trees, and from 80 to 100 acres clear land. Terms of sale, $1500 dollars cash when the sale is confirmed, and deed executed, and the residue in three equal yearly payments to be secured by bonds & mortgage. Due attendance will be given by

ESTHER HENNEY,
Adminis ratrix
JACOB HENNEY
Administrator
By the Court.

Certified by
Wm. Petrikin,
Clerk. O, C.

Bellefonte October 13, 1819.

PRINTING
Establishment for sale.

OWING to the fluctuating state of the editor's health, and a conviction that he will not be able to do that justice to the republican party which its interests will soon require, he has been induced to offer the Printing office and establishment of the

"Susquehanna Democrat,"

for sale. To a capable and careful man this establishment offers advantages surpassed by few in the state. For particulars, apply by letter, POST PAID, to

THE EDITOR.

Wilkesbarre Sept. 17, 1819.

FORTY DOLLARS REWARD.

STRAYED or stolen from the subscriber living in Bellefonte, and out of the pasture field of Mrs. Simpson, on Saturday the 9th inst. a

Bay Horse,

about 15 hands high, 9 or 10 years old, shod all round. The above reward will be given for the horse and thief, or a reasonable reward for the horse alone.

WILLIAM ALEXANDER.

Bellefonte, October 15, 1819.

Centre Bank of Pennsylvania.

THE Stockholders are hereby notified, that an election for twenty-one directors will be held at the banking house in the Borough of Bellefonte, on Monday the fifteenth day of November next, between the hours of ten and three o'clock of said day

A meeting of the stockholders will be held on the first Monday of November next, at the banking house in Bellefonte, at two o'clock P. M. agreeably to the provisions of the "act regulating banks."

By order of the Board
JOHN NORRIS, *Cashier*

Bellefonte October, 14, 1819.

CAUTION
To dealers in Gunpowder.

HAVING found that inferior gunpowder of other manufactories is offered for sale in kegs branded "DU PONT," whereby attempts are made to injure the well established character of our gunpowder and impose on the public, we think it necessary to caution the public against purchasing our gunpowder, except from our agents or from those who are known to purchase from us or our agents.

E. J. DU PONT, DE NEMOURS, &co

Dupont's Powder,

for sale, and orders enclosing the remittance executed by JOHN VAUGHN S. E. corner of Walnut and Front street Philadelphia.

October 2, 1819.

List of Letters

Remaining in the Post Office at Bellefonte, Pa. October 1*st.* 1819.

Rebeckah Awl, John Atkinson, John Akens, John Anderson, John Ammerman, Thomas Brown, George Bryn, Thomas Beatty & co. Samuel Brown, William Brown & Nancy Reed, Thomas Bows, Rev'd. George Bressler, James Cohick, Bucknum Claflin; Clerk of Centre county, Abel Dougherty 2; Charles Dougherty 2; William Dougherty, Ann Durbin, Stephny Dorset, James Dickson, John Emerick, John Fleming, Jesse Fulton 2; John Gardner, John Hall, Samuel Hays, Conrod Hartsock, Andrew Hunter jr. John Hane, James M. Johnson 2; James Johnson, William Kelly sen'r. Frederick Kelot John Lingle, William Lincoln, Catharine M'Donald, John Morrison, Jane Moore, James M'Colough, Robert M'Clenahan, Patrick M'Kenna, Jos. & William M'Kibbon, Joseph Poter, J. & A. Patterson, Henry Rockey, Elenor Rush, William Russell James Reynolds, Alexander Shaw, Abraham Smith, John Shuck, Joseph Schweitzer, Benjamin Swartz, David Sharp, John Sayers, C. R. Stafford, James Torbet, —— Thomas, John Andreas Werniche, John Walters, Pheby Winekoop, Joseph Young.

H. Humes, *P. M*

FULLING MILL.

THE subscriber respectfully informs his friends, and the public in general, that he has taken the Fulling Mill of James M'Cormick, situated on Spring Creek, and so well known to the public; where he will carry on the fulling and dyeing, in all their various branches. Those who are disposed to favor him with their custom, can on the shortest notice, have their work done in the best manner.

JAMES METIER Jr.

Ferguson township, Oct. 7th 1819.

To Printers

The Establishment of the "HARRISBURG REPUBLICAN," Is offered for SALE. For particulars apply to THE EDITOR.

Philipsburg & Susquehanna Turnpike Company.

NOTICE is hereby given to the Stockholders of the Philipsburg turnpike company, that an election will be held at the house of Jacob Test in Philipsburg, on Wednesday the 20th day of October next, to elect by ballot to be delivered in person or by proxy duly authorized, one President, twelve Managers, one Treasurer, and one Secretary, who shall be subscribers to stock in the said turnpike, and who are to conduct the business of the said Company for one year, and until such other officers shall be chosen.

HARDMAN PHILIPS,
WILLIAM BAGSHAW,
WILLIAM BLOOM Jr.
JOB ENGLAND,
WILLIAM RAWLE,
JACOB TEST,
JOHN LORAIN.
Commissioners.

Philipsburg, Sept. 16, 1819.

NOTICE.

WHEREAS the Subscriber purchased a tract of land situated in Ferguson township, Centre county, from Andrew Stroup, for which he has given a number of bonds payable at different times, in part of the purchase money, the greater of which are discharged. And whereas it appears there are liens and incumbrances on the said tract of land, which were on it when in the tenure of the said Andrew Stroup, which he is bound to remove, and which appear not yet to be removed, and until removed the subscriber is determined to pay no more of the said purchase money, of which all persons concerned will please to take notice.

George Sheneberger.

Ferguson township, Sept. 11, 1819.

Armor & Callahenn,

CONTINUE to carry on the

Tailoring Business,

in the shop formerly occupied by Stewart & Armor. As they have received the latest Philadelphia fashions, those gentlemen who wish to have their clothes neatly and Fashionably made, will do well to call at their shop. They will work as CHEAP as any of the profession in Town.

Bellefonte Sept 15, 1819.

Six Cents Reward,

WILL be given for the apprehension of my runaway apprentice to the Tanning business—named

James Larkens,

somewhat above the age of eighteen years. He absconded on the night of the 6th inst. All persons are forbid harboring him at their peril. The above reward will be given if brought back but no charges paid.

Joseph Sherick.

Milesburg Village, Sept. 14, 1819.

Bellefonte and Philipsburg Turnpike.

THE Stockholders are requested to pay into the Treasury on or before the 15th day of October next, two dollars on each share of stock subscribed. By order of the Board.

W. BRINDLE, *Treasurer.*

Bellefonte, Sept. 13, 1819.

POETRY.

From the Balance.

'Time and Chance Happen to all.'

There's a Chance for the soldier tho' never so brave,
On the field of his glory to sink in the grave,
There's another chance too that he safe may come back
With a cart load of laurels—of rupees a *lack!*

There's a chance for the lawyer to live by his writs,
And a chance for the gambler to win by his hits:
There's another chance too that the gambler may lose,
And the neck of a lawyer find room in a *noose.*

There's a chance for the sailor a prize ship to take,
And a chance for a whirlwind to come in his *wake;*
There's a chance on the ocean a treasure to win
And a chance too that Neptune may have it again.

There's a chance for mechanics to live by their trade,
And another chance too that their *checks* wont be paid;
There's a chance for the sexton to *live* by the dead,
And a chance that he sometimes goes hungry to bed.

There's a chance for the doctor to live by the sick,
And a chance that the '*white horse*' the doctor may kick,
There's a chance for the drunkard to live on good wine;
And a chance for the hangman to give him a line.

There's a chance for the poet to starve on his rhymes,
And a chance for the vet'ran to beg in hard times,
There's a time and a chance for all men on the earth,
To him that is wretched, and him full of mirth.

But of chances and times in this world to be found—
And I've travelled it and travelled it more than half round,
There's no chance so rare, if the truth I must say,
As the chance that SUBSCRIBERS the PRINTER will pay!

BOSTON BARD.

From the curiosities of Literature.

Different modes of salution in different countries.

The first nations have no peculiar mode of salutation; they know no reverences or other compliments or they dispise or disdain them. The Greenlanders laugh, when they see an European uncover his head and bend his body before him whom he calls his superior.

The Islanders near the Phillipines, take the hand or foot of him they salute and with it they gently rub their face. The Laplanders apply their nose strongly against that of the person they salute.—Dampier says that at New Guinea they are satisfied with placing on their heads the leaves of trees, which have ever passed for symbols of friendship and peace. This is a picturesque. Other salutions are very incommodious and painful; it requires great practice to be polite in an island situated in the streights of the sound. Housman tells us they saluted him in this odd way: They raised his left foot, which they passed gently over the right leg and from thence over his face. The inhabitants of the Phillippines bend their body very low, in placing their hands on their cheeks and rising at the same time one foot in the air, with their knee bent.

The Ethiopian take the robe of another, and ties it about his own waist, so that he leaves his friend half naked. This custom of undressing on these occasions take other forms; sometimes they place themselves naked before the person whom they salute; it is to shew their humility and that they are unworthy to appear in his presence—Sometimes they only undress partially. The Japanese only take off a slipper; the people of Arracon, their sandles in the street, and their stockings in the house. In a word there is not a nation, (observes the humorous Montaigne,) even to the people, who when they salute turn their backs on their friends, but that can bejustified in their customs. It must observed of the negroes, that they are fond of the ludicrous and thus make all their ceremonies farcical. Snelgrave gives an odd representation of the embassy which the king of Dacomy sent to him, the ceremonies of salution consisted in the most ridiculous contortions. When two negro monarch's visit, they embrace by snapping three times the middle fingers.

Barbarous nations frequently imprint on their salutions the disposition of their character.

When the inhabitants of Carmena (says Athenæus) would show a peculiar mark of esteem, they open a vein, and present for the beverage of their friend the blood as it issues The Franks tore hair from their head and presented it to the persons they saluted. The slave cut his hair and offered it to his master. The Chinese are singularly affected in their personal civilities. They even calculate the number of reverances. Those are their most remarkable postures: The men move their hands in an affectionate manner while they are joined together on the breast and bow their head a little. If they respect a person, they raise their hands joined and then lower them to the earth, in bending the body—If two persons meet, after a long separation, they both fall on their knees, and bend the face to the earth; and this ceremony they repeat twoor three times. Their expressions mean as little as their ceremonies. If a Chinese is asked how he finds himself in health? he answers, "Very well; thanks to your abundant felicity." If they would tell a man he looks well, they say, "prosperity is painted on your face;" or "your air announces your happiness." If you render them any service they say—"My thanks should be immortal." If you praise them they answer. "How shall I dare to persuade myself of what you say of me?" If you dine with them they tell you at parting, "we have not treated you with sufficient distinction." The various titles they invent for each other, It would be impossible to translate. It is to be observed, that all these answers are prescribed by the Chinese Titual, or Academy of Compliments. There, are determined the number of bows; the expressions to be employed; the genuflexions; and the inclinations which are to be made to the right or to the left hand, the salutations of the muster before the chair, where the stranger is to be seated for he salutes it most profoundly, and wipes the dust away with the skirts of his robe; all these and other things are noticed, even to the silent gestures by which you are celebrated to enter the house. The lower class of people are equally nice in their punctillios; and embassadors pass forty days in practising them before they are enabled to appear at court. A tribunal of ceremonies has been erected; and every day very odd decrees are issued, to which the Chinese most religously submit.

W. WARD,
TOBACCONIST,

INFORMS the public and those disposed to favor him with their custom, that having received a supply of Tobacco from Pittsburgh, he intends keeping constantly on hand a quantity of the best

SEGARS.

He apologizes to those Merchants who so generously aided him when he first established, and who have been disappointed in their expectations—Not being being acquainted with the market from whence he was supplied with tobacco, he neglected to send for a supply in season, and by this means has not been enabled to supply them as usual. He assures them however that in future, no such neglect shall take place. All orders from country Merchants and others shall be punctually attended to, and gratefully acknowledged.

Bellefonte July 26, 1819.

TO SETTLERS.
100,000 Acres of Land.

THE subscriber offers for sale, on the most moderate terms, about ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND ACRES OF

LAND,

of an excellent quality, in the Counties of Indiana, Jefferson, and Armstrong.—Being part of the Holland Land tract, and situated on and adjoining Redbank, and other navigable streams; and free from all incumberance whatever, on which there is a large settlement of German Dunkers and others.

The settlement is rapidly increasing, not excelled by any other in the State, the Land and roads are good, and there are erected on the premises several mills. Payments to be made in eight equal annual installments. Apply to

Charles C. Gaskill.

Mahoning, Indiana, June 19, 1819.

$200
REWARD

WILL be paid by the General Post Office department, together with the necessary costs, to any person who may be successful in detecting the person who purloined from the mail, a letter put into the Post Office at Bellefonte, Centre County, on the 2nd day of May last, directed to Mrs. Abigail Potts, Pottsgrove, Montgomery County, containing three notes of $100 each, of the Bank of the United States, payable at the Branch in Pittsburg, all dated 2d of October 1817, two of them Letter C, No. 241 266 and one Letter D No. 266; which letter has never reached its destination. Any information on the subject may be communicated to the subscriber in Bellefonte, Centre County.

Joseph Miles.

August 3, 1819.

Editors of Newspapers, friendly to the detection of villany, are requested to insert the above.

LOOK HERE!!!

THOSE persons who know themselves indebted to the subscriber, for upwards of one year, are requested to come forward and discharge the same immediately, or payment will be enforced by compulsitory measures—this may be relied on.

James M'Gee.

Bellefonte, September 8th 1819.

NOTICE.

THOSE Stockholders of the Susquehannah and Waterford Turnpike road Company, who have not paid the instalment of five dollars required at the issuing of the certificates, as per notice of January last, are hereby advised that if the said instalment shall remain due and unpaid, after the first day of November next, the Treasurer will be required to institute suits for the recovery of the same, together with five per cent per month Interest, to be computed from and after the expiration of 60 days from the 1st Monday of May last, conformably to Sect. 8th of the law authorizing the incorporation of said Company. Also the third instalment of three dollars on each share of the Stock of said Company will be required to be paid to the Treasurer on or before the first day of November next.

By order of the board,

JOHN REYNOLDS *Secretary.*

Meadville, Sept. 25, 1819.

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of John Trautman deceased, late of Miles township, Centre County, are requested to make payment; and those having demands against said estate will present them to the subscriber on or before the first day of January next, properly authenticated.

John Shafer,

Administrator.

Miles Township Sept. 17, 1819

Wm. T BROWN,

Will remove, on the first day of October next, from the house which he now occupies in Sunbury, to the large stone house on Market square, formerly kept as an Inn by Charles Hegins, Esq. The buildings and out houses are well known to be the most capacious and convenient in this borough; and every exertion will be made to afford comfort and gratification to travellers and customers, and he hopes from the great share of favor he has already enjoyed, that he has hitherto given satisfaction to the public—and believes that after his removal he shall be enabled to accommodate them much more to their satisfaction as well as his own. He therefore desires they will call on him as usual.

Sunbury, Sept, 13, 1819.

LIME
FOR SALE.

THE subscriber wishes to inform the inhabitants of Bellefonte, and the people of Centre county generally, that he has on hand

Two thousand bushels

of well burnt Roach Lime, of a very superior quality. It will be sold on reasonable terms, and may be had on application to Mrs. Elizabeth Simpson, or

John M'Kinley.

Sept. 21. 1819.

Wm H Culbertson,
SADDLER,

INFORMS his friends, and the public in general, that he has commenced the

Saddling business,

in the Borough of Bellefonte. He intends keeping constantly on hand a quantity of ready made Saddlery, which he will dispose of for *Cash only.*

August 12, 1819.